



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

croup, measles, scarlet typhus, yellow or ship fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, leprosy, or from any other communicable disease as shown by the certificate of the physician, before placing the body in a coffin or casket, to have the body wrapped in a sheet saturated with an approved disinfecting solution, and the coffin or casket shall be immediately and permanently sealed.

And no other person or persons, shall thereafter open the same. A public or church funeral shall not be held of any person who has died of any such communicable disease, but it shall be private and it shall not be lawful to invite or permit any person at the funeral of one who has died of such communicable disease, except the immediate family in the house. No undertaker shall use, or cause, or allow to be used, at any such funeral, or in any room where the dead body of such person shall be, any draperies, decorations, rugs, or carpets, belonging to or furnished by him or under his directions.

SEC. 2. Any undertaker who shall visit any house, which is quarantined, for the purpose of preparing a body, or for arranging for a funeral, shall first notify and obtain permission from a health officer. He shall follow all instructions and use all means which the health officer may direct, guard against and prevent communication or propagation of the disease.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every undertaker, having notice of the death of any person within the township of New Barbadoes of smallpox (including varioloid), diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet, typhus, or yellow fever, cholera, leprosy, or measles, or any other communicable disease, dangerous to the general health of the community or of the bringing of the dead body of any person who has died of any such disease into said township, to give immediate notice thereof to the board of health.

SEC. 4. All graves shall have at least 4 feet of earth between the top of the coffin and the surface of the ground.

SEC. 5. Any undertaker violating any of the provisions of this subject, shall be subject to a fine of \$50.

#### **Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to provide a common drinking cup in any public park, street or way, or in any building or premises used as a public institution, hotel, theatre, public hall or public school, or in any railroad station or railway car.

SEC. 2. Any person or corporation offending against the provisions of this section shall pay a penalty of \$15.

#### **Foodstuffs—Sale and Protection—Condemnation of Unwholesome. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 7, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. No person, persons or body corporate shall manufacture, have, offer for sale, or sell any article of food or drink which is adulterated within the meaning of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey entitled, "An act to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs," approved March 25, 1881, and the supplement thereto approved March 23, 1883, or of any act or acts of said legislature thereafter passed amendatory, supplementary, or additional thereto or in substitution thereof.

SEC. 2. No milk or butter nor any other food or drink, which has been exposed to the emanation or infection of any communicable disease, shall be brought into the village of Hackensack or held or offered for sale in said town.

SEC. 3. Every person or corporation being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, stall, vehicle or place where any meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or other food products designed or held for human food, shall be stored or kept or offered for sale, shall keep said room, stall, vehicle or place and its appurtenances in a cleanly and wholesome condition; fruits, vegetables, meats, and other food products shall be not displayed or exposed on the sidewalk or street, or outside of places of business unless such foods are securely covered by cases of glass, metal, or wood, or unless they are inclosed in tight